

Newport Mercury

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The Newport Mercury

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, and is the only paper of its kind in the city. It is published for the proprietors by John P. Sanborn, at No. 183 Thames street, Newport, R. I. The Mercury is published for the proprietors by John P. Sanborn, at No. 183 Thames street, Newport, R. I. The Mercury is published for the proprietors by John P. Sanborn, at No. 183 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

Boatmen Occupying the Mercury Hall.

ROBEY CHURCH, No. 3 People's Favorite Order, William Allen, Commander; Geo. P. Rounds, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings in each month.
COMBINATION COMRADES, No. 78, People's Five Year Term Order, John J. Peckham, Commander; David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Monday evenings in each month.
PLAYERS, No. 100, 35, Helping Hand Order, Simon Hazard, Guide; Joseph T. Perry, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.
THE NEWPORT INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; James Galvin, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.
MILITARY LODGE, No. 28, E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Gilman, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month.
NEWPORT COUNCIL, No. 65, American Fraternal Circle, James H. Gilman, Commander; Geo. A. Fitchard, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.
KIDNEY LODGE, No. 11, K. of L., Herbert J. Marsh, Chancellor; Commander, Daniel P. Hall, Recorder of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.
The last will be for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of each week at reasonable rates.

Local Matters.

THE MERCURY FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1ST, 1892, FOR TWO DOLLARS.

THE MERCURY FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1ST, 1892, AND THE CHRISTIAN UNION, A 32 PAGE LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER, FOR \$3.75.

THE MERCURY FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1ST, 1892, AND THE LUTHERAN HOME SET OF DICKENS COMPLETE WORKS, FOR THREE DOLLARS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

A BIRD DEMONSTRATION.

St. Joseph's Parish Turns Out En Masse to Receive Its Priest.

Rev. Father Coyle, of St. Joseph's church, returned from a nine weeks' European trip Thursday evening, and his coming was made the occasion of one of the grandest private demonstrations ever witnessed here. His parishioners had placed the matter of arrangements in the hands of an excellent committee and then when the time arrived they turned out en masse to help carry out the plans adopted by that committee, the result being an immense procession led by martial music through streets ablaze with colored fire, rockets, etc.

The reverend gentleman reached here on the Eolus at 7 o'clock and the organized assemblage which awaited him at the dock included St. Joseph's T. A. Society, in charge of President Collins, with Mr. J. J. Riley as marshal; Bishop Hendricks Council, C. B. L., in charge of President Sheehan, with Mr. James Goldie as marshal; Newport Council, C. B. L., in charge of President McMahon, with Mr. Morris Crane as marshal; Division No. 1, A. O. H., in charge of President Sullivan, with Mr. John Burns as marshal; Citizens Association with Mr. Patrick Shea as marshal; Laborer's Protective Union, in charge of President Leary, with Mr. Thomas Ryan as marshal; and carriages containing Mayor Coggeshall, and other prominent citizens. Father Coyle, after a brief rest in the waiting room of the steamboat company, entered a carriage occupied by Mayor Coggeshall and Assemblymen C. A. Ives and A. K. Quinn, and the procession proceeded over a circuitous route to the parochial residence on Washington square. This building, which had been very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and brilliantly illuminated both outside and inside, presented a most patriotic appearance and fairly expressed the warmth and welcome felt in the hearts of the parishioners. A platform had been built over the entrance and from this platform, upon which were seated Chairman M. P. Shea and Messrs. P. P. Garrettsman, P. J. Hoyle, J. H. Cottrell, John Gilpin, Col. Young, Col. Moore, Mayor Coggeshall, Councilman McCormick, James Collins, P. P. Shea and Father Coyle, Mr. C. A. Ives delivered an excellent address of welcome, to which Father Coyle made a most feeling reply, closing amid three cheers from the listening multitude.

The whole affair was a complete success in every particular, for which great credit is due to the committee as a whole and to Mr. James O'Flynn, who acted as chief marshal, especially.

Christian Endeavor.

A good sized and appreciative audience assembled at the chapel of the First Congregational church Wednesday evening, at the invitation of the pastor, Rev. F. P. Emerson, and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. There were representatives of a number of churches in the city, and from other towns in the county. Rev. Mr. Emerson presided. The scriptures were read by Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev. Dr. Randolph, pastor of the Central Baptist church, offered an earnest prayer for young people's work and for the societies of Christian Endeavor.

The address was by Rev. Edward Holroyde, pastor of the Friendship street Baptist church, Providence, president of the State Union of Christian Endeavor Societies, and a very interesting speaker. He was the State delegate to the St. Louis convention last June, and much of this address had some reference to that gathering, the largest convention yet held in the United States, having about 8000 delegates and an attendance reaching up toward 12,000. The convention lasted three and a half days, and the sessions began at 6:30 A. M. and closed about 10:30 P. M. The meetings were held in the Exposition building which was artificially cooled. The Iowa delegation brought its motto, "a schoolhouse on every hill and no saloon in the valley." New York proclaimed its 100,000 Christian Endeavor, and the city of Washington had a picture of the capital, the place where the convention of 1893 should be held.

The Society started in Portland, Maine, nine years ago to fit the needs of a single congregation; it was not patented; the contagion of success has made its way from Maine to California. It has never had a parallel in the history of the Christian church. In the year preceding the convention the societies increased from 7072 to 11,013 and the members from 485,000 to 600,000, or 4,000 a week, five full companies a day. There is nothing new in the idea. There is the revival of the covenant, each society having its pledge or an equivalent. Each member re-expresses the vows he would make in joining the church; nothing could be stronger. The pledge is first to Christ, next to his church. The Society is simply that part of the young people of the church who are ready to do what they agreed to do. Each society has no obligation except to its own church. Each member is pledged to be true to the demands of his own conscience. There is the ideal fellowship between societies; they look over, not step over, the denominational bars. It is like the miles of waving grain on the prairies, so full and fruitful that the fences can not be seen. Three hundred pastors of every evangelical denomination in the world sat on the convention platform and the flags of Canada and the United States were there married. Rev. Dr. Hanson, the noted Baptist pastor of Chicago, who preached the sermon of the convention, had fought the Society to the death; but he found it in two years of practical working a stirrer up of good things in the church. He found it meant work in a sense he didn't know.

All members are on an absolute equality in the leading and conduct of the meeting. Acquaintance will show this is not unscriptural, and is a good thing. The society does not separate the young people from the church, if it happens it is the fault of the church officers. A meeting is needed where it is not necessary to speak for edification, the society affords a drill-room for the younger people. There are committees for Sunday school work and on missions. A most important part is the associate membership composed of those who simply are willing to attend the meetings. The society thus forms a beautiful Gate to the church. There were added to the churches 70,000 associate members last year. Without consecration, there is nothing; the Christian Endeavor atmosphere is full of it, and is essentially a new one.

The address was listened to with much interest and the exercises closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Norris, pastor of the Congregational church, Little Compton, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Emerson. The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Presbyterian church attended in a body. Rev. Mr. Browne, of Tiverton, was present. Cordial letters expressing much regret at necessary absence were read from the Epworth League of the Middlesex Methodist church, and the Dexter's Floating Society of Christian Endeavor.

A. G. D. Taylor sold for \$5,000 for Nathaniel Horace Peckham to Orlando M. Smith, both of Middletown, 18 acres with the residence and farm buildings, being about half of that farm on Green End avenue towards the East river which Mr. Taylor sold for the executors of the Hon. Isaac Bell about a year ago. Nathaniel H. Peckham retains the other half of his farm.

There are two cases of scarlet fever on John street. This is the first appearance of this dread disease in Newport this year, and the two cases reported are considered very mild.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Tuesday Evening—\$2500 Appropriated for Fire Department—Routin Business—Expense \$20,731.77.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening. Mayor Coggeshall presided over the addition and Mr. President Hammett over the Common Council. The various petitions and communications relative to new approaches to the beach, etc., which were expected to come up, did not get out of committee, and little other than routine business was considered.

The report of the committee on Finance was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:
Public Schools, \$25,000 00
Fire Department, \$2,500 00
City Jail, \$2,000 00
Watch and Police, \$1,500 00
Pauers and Vagrants, \$1,000 00
Streets and Highways, \$1,000 00
Sewer, \$1,000 00
Watering Streets, \$1,000 00
Parks and Public Property, \$1,000 00
Salaries, \$1,000 00
Board of Health, \$1,000 00
Stocks, Maternity and Pharmacy, \$1,000 00
Jewish Synagogue, \$1,000 00
Cogneghall, \$1,000 00
Removal of Town Hall, \$1,000 00
To the Ministerial Fund, \$1,000 00
W. Taylor Hotel Ground, \$1,000 00
Presbytery Fund, \$1,000 00
Baptist Hotel Ground, \$1,000 00
Sheldon Hotel Ground, \$1,000 00
Ward Hotel Ground, \$1,000 00
Clark Hotel Ground, \$1,000 00
Lighting Street, \$1,000 00
Incidentals, \$1,000 00
Total, \$20,731.77

The Public Property committee reported, recommending certain repairs including an iron grating around the fountain on Washington square, at an expense of \$250. The report was received and the recommendations granted.

The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and on its recommendation a storm overflow was ordered laid from the Ruggles avenue sewer to Almy pond, via the Richmond land, at a cost of \$13,000, and a pipe sewer was ordered laid in Foko street at a cost of \$80. The committee also recommended the payment of \$200 in full for damages alleged to have been sustained by Michael Martin in overflow of sewer, but the city solicitor, having previously given an opinion against its payment, and not being present at this meeting, it was tabled in the board of aldermen.

The report of the committee on Rural Grounds was read and received and on its recommendation a new fence was ordered built at the Clifton burial grounds at a cost not to exceed \$125.

The report of the committee on Fire Department, asking for an additional appropriation of \$2500 with which to meet the expenses of the department for the balance of the year, was read and received. The chairman of the committee explained that the appropriation for the department at the beginning of the year was \$10,000, which, though considerably less than last year, would have been all sufficient and left a balance of \$319.25, had there been no unforeseen drafts upon it. In the first place there were \$2000 of bills carried over from last year, that had to be paid out of this year's money, and then after the first four months eight firemen were hired permanently at \$50 per month, which increased the pay roll of these eight men from \$100 per month in the aggregate to \$1000, making an unexpected expense for the last eight months of the year of \$2500. This with the \$2000 brought over from last year made a total of \$4500, and taking from this \$1510.75, received from the Highway department for use of men and teams in sprinkling streets, leaves \$2810.25 which was not provided for in the years appropriation. A resolution appropriating the \$2500 then passed the board of aldermen unanimously and was concurred in by the common council.

The report of the Tax Assessors was received and on its recommendation a tax of \$0 was ordered charged to the estate of Susan H. Wixon, and taxes amounting to \$415 and \$255 respectively were remitted to Howard Smith and Mary Lawton. The desired explanation of why William Brophy was given leave to withdraw his petition at the last meeting was made in the report.

The report of Street Commissioner Cotton for October was read and received.

A communication was received from the Assessors of Taxes requesting authority to have new indexes to the plats and books of real estate prepared at an expense not to exceed \$150.

An invitation to attend the coming fair of St. John's Lodge was received from the committee and accepted.

A petition from A. Agassiz and others, asking that the deed of Bridge road be accepted, was referred to the committee on Streets and Highways, authorizing the acceptance of the deed after its approval by the city solicitor.

A petition from H. B. Peet and others, for a street light on the north side of South Baptist street, was referred to the Street Light committee with power to act.

The petition of H. G. Marquand, remonstrating against the extension of Buena Vista street, and of W. C. Elliott and others, for the extension of the Broadway sewer, were referred to the committee on Streets and Highways.

The petition of Nathan Wood, for

\$51.75 for time lost on account of sickness while acting as a policeman, presented the common council, but was tabled in the board of aldermen as the ordinance distinctly states that special policemen shall receive pay only for days of actual service.

An amendment to the fire department ordinance was presented and referred to the Fire Department committee.

A petition for a reduction of taxes was received from A. P. Baker and Ellen T. Baker, and referred to the assessors.

A petition from the election officers of the September election, for additional pay, was received in the board of aldermen and referred to the Finance committee.

On recommendation of A. K. McMahon, the board of aldermen ordered the payment of a bill of \$35 for the burial of a veteran of the late war.

The following jurors were drawn for the Circuit and Common Pleas courts: Circuit Court—Grand: W. C. Scott, Albert G. Crosby; petit: W. A. Popple, Geo. E. Rice. Court of Common Pleas—Grand: Herbert C. Albro, James S. Hazard, Edward Leman, Charles Hyde, Thatchert T. Bowler; petit: W. J. Easton, Charles H. Albro (of Josiah), Frank Curtis, Arthur L. Gilman, Albert G. Peckham, Joseph L. Bush, Eugene Schneider, W. A. Peckham, Joseph P. Peckham, Augustus French.

Tuesday's Election in Newport.
Tuesday's election for Congressmen from this district was a very quietly conducted affair in Newport, so much so in fact that every body was surprised at the size of the vote polled, which was within a trifle over one hundred of that cast for Mayor in September.

There was no excitement either at the polls or on the streets, and even the final result seemed to be awaited with much less interest than usual. But later in the evening, when the returns from Providence arrived, showing that the district, like Newport, had given a majority for the Democratic candidate, things began to wake up and at midnight the streets were far more lively than they had been at noonday.

Following is the vote of the city by wards, and by it will be noticed that Mr. Lapham, who carried the city by 14 majority, got exactly the same total vote as was cast for Col. Hovey for Mayor in September, and that Mr. Spooner's total vote was just 200 less than Mayor Coggeshall's in September:

At the regular meeting of the Newport Associates No. 4, N. M. L. A., Tuesday evening, it was voted to hold a public literary and musical entertainment at Masonic Hall on Thanksgiving Eve, and the following were appointed a committee of arrangements: President, J. J. Peckham, ex officio, David Stevens, A. L. Gilman, W. L. Northrup, G. E. Taylor, Mrs. S. A. Gavill and Mrs. C. M. Randall. The entertainment will close with dancing. The Newport Associates is now one of the strongest beneficial societies in the city, having a membership of 150.

Since the appearance of the article in last week's Mercury, calling attention to the condition of Providence Telephone Company's aerial plant in Newport, the seven poles made useless by the promiscuous cutting on Rhode Island avenue some six months ago, have been removed. Of these seven poles, three were on Rhode Island avenue and four on Kay street. So far so good, but the Company should understand that this is not all that is expected of them in this city.

WEDDING BELLS.

Marshall-Duckworth.
The First Presbyterian church was the scene of its first wedding Monday evening, and Mr. Ellsworth H. Marshall and Miss Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tattersall Duckworth, were the high contracting parties. Rev. James M. Craig performed the ceremony, with Mr. John Duckworth, brother of the bride, as best man and Miss Ella Marshall, sister of the groom as bridesmaid. Messrs. Neil Ferguson, Frederick Wagner and William Brigham acted as ushers.

Fludder Green.
Another church wedding this week was that of Mr. Harry Wilke, of the city, and Miss Rebecca Monroe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jero I. Greene, which was celebrated Tuesday afternoon at St. George's. Rev. C. G. Gifford, D. D., rector of the church, performed the ceremony, and Mr. W. J. Burlingham acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father. The ushers were Messrs. George Spooner, Edward Davis, W. H. Cary, and H. S. Manuel. The church of the church was very tastefully dressed with flowers and the whole was a pretty one. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony, and then it was found that the happy couple had been well remembered by their many friends the presents being both numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Fludder are now enjoying a brief tour of the Western states.

Miller-Southwick.
A very pleasant home wedding was celebrated Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Milne on Everett street, when Mr. Joseph Stuart Milne, son of the above and Miss Mary Emma, daughter of Mr. Wm. D. Southwick, were united in marriage by Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor of the First Baptist church. Only members of the two families were present and at 4.15 the happy couple boarded the Eolus for a brief wedding trip. Their future home will be in Worcester, Mass., where Mr. Milne holds a responsible position with the firm of Fearns, Newton, & Co.

The Y. M. C. A. and Its Retiring Secretary.

Mr. John Gibson, under whose general secretaryship during the past two years the Newport Young Men's Christian Association has so highly prospered, left for his new field of labor at Burlington, Vt., Tuesday morning, accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of Newport friends. There was a large attendance at the regular Sunday evening meeting at the Association hall to listen to his farewell address and Tuesday evening the association gave him a farewell reception which was also largely attended, showing the high esteem in which he is held by the members. At Tuesday evening's meeting appropriate remarks were made by Hon. T. M. Seabury, the president of the association; Rev. E. P. Tuller, Rev. Geo. W. Hunt, Rev. F. E. Emerson, Mr. Chas. R. Thurston and Mr. W. B. Franklin, and they were followed by Mr. Gibson who spoke with much feeling, referring to the pleasant associations formed during his stay here and expressing great hope for the future of the organization with which he had been so closely connected. In closing his remarks, Mr. Gibson called attention to the financial needs of the Association, which he had hoped to leave free from debt and made an earnest appeal of subscriptions from those present. A response from Mr. Seabury for \$50 was quickly followed by others of lesser amounts, and to the great gratification of the retiring secretary, when the meeting finally came to a close subscriptions and pledges had been received to the amount of \$1025.

The board of directors of the Association has appointed Mr. Charles R. Thurston as acting general secretary until a permanent man shall be secured.

The Newport Water Works Company are making extensive alterations and improvements to their station at Easton's Pond. A substantial stone wall has been built along the sluiceway and sheds have been built over the new brick filters. The pumping station, too, is being enlarged to about double its present size and when complete a new engine and pump of much greater capacity than the present will be added.

Gen. Burnside Assembly, Royal Society of Good Fellows, are to give a literary and musical entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall on the evening of the 9th. The programme will include impersonations by Mr. F. W. Greene of this city.

There was a very pleasant and profitable gathering at the residence of Miss Swasey, on Spring street, yesterday afternoon and evening. It was the supper and cake sale of the Newport Flower Mission.

The wreckers which have been at work upon the stranded Newport schooner, Howard Smith, on the Georgian coast, have abandoned their task as hopeless.

CITY DRIFTS.

Settling of Newport and Newmarket.

Mr. Fred C. Dickerson, of Washington, has been in town this week.

Miss Viola Arnold has returned from a visit to friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. E. A. Brown and Mr. Fred B. Coggeshall have returned from their western trip.

Mr. John Gaskin, of Washington, has been in town this week, the guest of Rev. Van Horn.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn will spend the winter in China where Mr. Dunn has business interests.

Dr. P. F. Curley, who accompanied Rev. Father Coyle on his European trip, reached home yesterday.

Mrs. Thompson and daughter, family of Rev. N. B. Thompson of Campbell, Mass., are visiting Newport relatives.

Mr. Alvah F. Weaver and Miss Elizabeth A. Olney are to be married at St. Joseph's rectory next Wednesday evening.

A. P. Baker has rented for Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt her cottage on School and Mary streets to Mr. Charles W. Holloway.

Department Commander Benj. F. Davis and staff will visit Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., Wednesday evening, the 19th inst.

Mrs. Daniel LeRoy and the Misses Dresser have closed their Newport cottage on Bellevue avenue and gone to New York for the winter.

Mr. E. D. Morgan's steam yacht Catalina, recently wrecked on Marthas Vineyard point, has been floated and it is hoped she may be repaired.

William R. Hunter, mortgagee, has sold 5000 square feet of land with buildings on Washington and Poplar streets, to Chas. W. Wharton for \$17.13.

Capt. Stephen A. Gardiner, of New London, has many Newport friends who congratulate him upon his re-election on Tuesday last to the Connecticut State Senate.

Mr. Frank P. James and Mr. Geo. W. Freeborn were installed first and second lieutenant respectively of Gen. A. G. Lawrence Camp at Tuesday evening's meeting.

In the absence of Rev. R. B. Peet, who is visiting friends in Brooklyn, the pulpit at Emmanuel church will be occupied tomorrow by Rev. Mr. Booth of New York.

The New York and Boston Despatch Express Company has enlarged its quarters in the Newton Building by leasing the south store on the front for a ticket office.

Mrs. Walter Howe, who has been seriously ill from nervous prostration ever since her husband was drowned off Bateman's point, in August, was removed to New York Tuesday in charge of her physician, Dr. F. H. Rankin.

Mr. Frank Butler, one of the contractors on the Grosvenor cottages on Beacon Hill, fell from the second story staging of one of the houses Tuesday morning and was quite seriously hurt, although his attending physician did not consider his injuries necessarily dangerous.

The Onward Society of the Thames street M. E. Church held its regular semi-monthly meeting at Mrs. A. L. Leavitt's, on Broadway, Thursday afternoon and was followed in the evening by a social and bean supper. At the evening entertainment about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen were present and an excellent time was enjoyed.

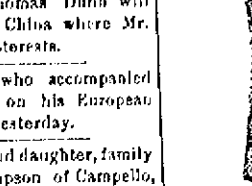
The question as to whether women should be eligible as delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was voted upon at the meeting of the First M. E. church in this city Thursday evening. There was a large attendance at the meeting and out of twenty-five votes cast forty-seven were in the affirmative and twenty-eight in the negative.

A Complicated Question.
The committee on Streets and Highways did not report upon the petitions for the extension of Buena Vista street Tuesday night because of the requests of those particularly interested that the matter be delayed for a short time. The main object of the petitioners, for this improvement is, of course, to get a carriage approach to the bathing beach which shall be free from the street car rails, and their request to the Highway committee to delay action was because of the revival of the scheme to take the rails off of Bath road. The Newport Improvement Association have got a long list of subscribers to a petition asking for this interchange and it is thought best to let the City Council act upon the greater proposition first. In the mean time a means for widening Bath road, so that it shall be all-weather for both cars and carriages, is being devised by private individuals, so that it looks as if the matter would be somewhat complicated by the time it gets before the city fathers.

LADIES' Jackets and Capes

FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK:

Imported Jackets, with braided sleeves, same as above cut, \$15.
Imported Jackets, deep plush facings, \$10.
Imported Jackets, plush collars, braided ornaments, \$8.
Cheviot Reefers, all wool cloth, \$6.
Cheviot Reefers, heavy goods, \$10 and \$11.
Cheviot Reefers, Queen Anne collar, braided ornaments, \$13.50.
Cheviot Reefers, braided collar and loops, \$10.
Fancy Combination Black and Grey Cheviot Reefer, \$15.
Vest Front Jackets, ribbed Cheviot, \$8.
Vest Front Jackets, plain Cheviot, \$8.75.
Vest Front Jackets, Cheviot, \$8.75.
Vest Front Jackets, plain Cheviot, \$10.
(Our special garment.)
Vest Front Jackets, wale Diagonal, \$12.30.
English Walking Jackets, \$15, \$18 and \$20. (Wale Diagonal.)



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CAPESES.

Astrachan Cloth Capes, \$5, \$6.50, \$8 and \$10.

Plush Capes, \$5, \$6.50, \$8 and \$10.

Astrachan Fur Capes, \$15, \$18, \$20.

Wool Seal Capes, \$18, \$20, \$22.

Beaver Capes, \$18 to \$35.

Black Marten Capes, \$35 and \$40.

Seal Capes, \$45 to \$75.

Grey Krimmer Capes, \$25 and \$30.

EDWARD C. ALMY & CO.,

Westminster Street, Corner Eddy.

Mr. Howard M. Barker, who has been

stereographer in the Boston office of

Henry Peabody & Co., for the past several

years, has been transferred to the

firm's main office which is in New

York, where he will have charge of all

the firm's foreign correspondence. Mr.

Barker is a Newport boy.

The Aqueducts of this city, defeated

the Young Men's Guild, chosen of

Taunton, Saturday, 30 to 0. The game

was played on the Times lot on Broad-

way and attracted a large audience.

Poetry.

I Love You So.

BY VIRABUR.

If this glad world were adduced, dark and drear,
With all the sunlight banished from the earth,
If all our friends and loved ones were away,
And I could not see the sun, nor feel the air,
If only your dear face were near me,
I would still be happy as a king.

I Love You So.

If all the stars should close their merry eyes,
And dark night should settle everywhere,
If I could not see the sun, nor feel the air,
If only your dear face were near me,
I would still be happy as a king.

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If all the stars should close their merry eyes,
And dark night should settle everywhere,
If I could not see the sun, nor feel the air,
If only your dear face were near me,
I would still be happy as a king.

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condition. You can imagine that this state of affairs soon led to something worse. Quarrels became frequent; love was a thing of the past. He could not think himself much abused, but she left him and returned to her parents. Then application for a separation was made. All efforts to effect a reconciliation were fruitless. Well, this is the end. The law has sanctioned the separation that already existed in fact; the young woman remains with her parents, the young man will probably go to the devil, for his untimely marriage has taken an ambition out of him.

"And the lesson?" suggested Loring.
"Don't marry a woman who is beyond your station, financially; don't take a wife from a mansion unless you have a mansion in readiness for her."
"Just surely, all marriages of this kind don't result in this way."
"No, probably not; there are exceptions to every rule. I am speaking of the rule. You will find as you grow older that it holds good in nine cases out of ten. Marriage is too serious a matter to enter into lightly, and imprudence too valuable to stake it on a chance. He who is content with love in a cottage only in novels; in real life you seldom find love that is strong enough to conquer all the weaknesses of human nature—especially of female human nature."

Having evidently reached the end of his impromptu lecture the old lawyer leaned back in his chair and waited for the other to state the purpose of his errand.
Loring sat in silence for a minute or more. The old man's words seemed to have impressed him deeply.
At length he asked the question he had come to propound; received a reply that made the matter clear to him, thanked his adviser, and was about to leave when the judge remarked:
"By the way, my boy, if you want any further points on that case, just come to my house this evening and I will show you what authorities to consult."

"Thank you, I shall do so," replied Loring. He took the kind offer rather as a matter of course, for Judge Sharpe had long ago told him to make use of his library whenever he wished, and he had frequently availed himself of the permission.
Loring, after leaving the judge's office, went directly to his own, sitting in a chair, and looking at the clock. Instead of busying himself with the papers that lay strewn upon his desk, he paced to and fro excitedly for several minutes. Then he sat down and for at least half an hour stared very hard at nothing, or perhaps at the wall. Could he have seen his own face just then he would have been surprised at the change that had come over it. There was a hopeless, despairing expression there, which would have seemed quite inexplicable to any of those who knew him best.

"There's no other way; I'll have to do it," he suddenly exclaimed, at the same time rising abruptly. Then he put on his hat and coat, went out and walked rapidly away.
The evening of that day found him at the house of Judge Sharpe, sitting in the library, apparently engrossed in a legal volume. But as he had been sitting at the same page for the past ten minutes, and that page happened to contain merely a portion of the index, it is doubtful that he was as deeply engrossed as he seemed to be.

A light step fell upon the carpeted floor behind him. A young girl entered the room. A very pretty young girl she was, and the glad smile that lighted up her face when she saw the young man made her all the prettier. Walter Loring had evidently not confided himself to Judge Sharpe's library on his previous visits. If he had the judge's daughter would not have been so pleased to see him.
"Hello, Walter," she said, "I have been looking over your legal volumes, as usual. I saw what perplexing case rests before you on your mind now, Walter? Why, what's the matter? You look as glum as if you had lost your last friend."

Loring had turned and risen as the young girl spoke, and the light, streaming upon his face, showed it to be indeed a mirror of everything gloomy and disheartening.
"It's a bad case that is troubling me," he said, "I would it were only that," he replied, with a sigh that was almost a groan.
"What is it, then? Has any misfortune befallen you?"
"Yes, a misfortune indeed; or at least it seems to be now. Doubtless it is all for the best."

"What are you talking about? Why don't you tell me what it is that troubles you?"
"I can't tell you that purpose; that I might tell you. After this evening we must not meet again."
"Not meet—again?" Nellie Sharpe repeated the words slowly, as if she could not grasp their full meaning. The color suffused her cheeks and then receded, leaving her very pale.
"What do you mean, Walter? What has happened? You cannot be in earnest."

"But I am in earnest; I have brought myself to this after the hardest mental struggle man could possibly undergo. I must be in earnest. I would be dishonorable if I did otherwise. But I am talking wildly at random; I hardly know what I am saying or what to say or how to say it. I am in honor bound to follow it. This is what he told me."
Walter rather incoherently recounted what Judge Sharpe had told him of the case of the young man, and the comments he had made on that case.
"And is that all?" asked Nellie, when he had finished. She smiled a little as she asked the question, and a close observer would have noticed that a sigh of relief passed her lips.
"All? Is it not too much? Knowing that your father holds this view, can I do otherwise than give you up?"
"I thought you had more pluck," said the young girl, with just a suggestion of scorn in her voice.
"It is not a matter of courage, but of conscience, of honor. Can I go to the man who gives me such advice as I have received, who tells me never to marry a woman who is beyond my station financially, and ask him to give to me his daughter who is dearer to him than his life? I am poor; I have none but the most problematical prospects, while you—well, I need not say more; you can readily see my position."

"It is not what I wish; it is what I must do."
"But suppose I should refuse to accept your decision, should I should insist on my rights. Suppose I should insist at least on your trying for a term of years to bring your financial condition to what you consider the proper standard?"
"It would be wrong to keep you bound by a promise to one who would have to struggle perhaps for years and might fail at last."
"I see it well to reason with one who is unreasonable; it shall be as you wish."

Just then Judge Sharpe entered the room, and the painful meeting was abruptly ended.
A few months later, Judge Sharpe's clerk came into Walter Loring's office one day and told him that the judge wanted to see him.
Loring went to the judge's office, and found him looking unusually stern, when he responded to the latter's summons a few minutes later. "Come in here, I want to talk to you," said the judge, as he motioned to Walter to follow him into his private office.
"Sit down. I will come to the point at once. I am instructed by a client of mine to bring suit against you. We have the clearest kind of a case. You should certainly win in the courts; but we desire to give you an opportunity to compromise the matter. You may wish to escape the notoriety."

"A suit? Why, who could want to sue me? I owe nothing; there is no cause, no ground—you must be joking."
"Never was more serious. There is a cause, and a good one, and you will learn presently. My client's case is flawless; who—"
"She! Ah! I see, some blackmailing scheme; some advent—"
"There, there, don't get excited; it is nothing of the kind. The plaintiff in this case is eminently respectable, as you yourself will admit."
"Who is she? What is the cause of action? Why don't you tell me at once instead of beating about the bush?"
"The cause of action is breach of promise," said the old judge, impressively.
"Breach of promise? Why, I never—"
"Perhaps Walter suddenly remembered something perhaps he had detected a peculiar expression about the old gentleman's eyes; perhaps a sort of revelation came to him; at any rate he checked himself very suddenly, and looked remarkably sheepish.

"Perhaps you can guess the plaintiff's name now," suggested the judge.
"You see," continued he, as Walter sat like one stricken dumb; "the young lady thinks that you have been influenced by something that was said to you in a conversation by one who is intended to make no specific application of her remarks; and she believes that if the matter is presented to you in the proper light, no extreme measures will be necessary to make you see that you were altogether wrong in arriving at a certain decision based on the case of Lewis versus Lewis."

Walter grasped the judge's hand; he said nothing, but he could not have said anything just then, for there was a great lump in his throat.
"I need a partner," resumed the judge; "I have more work than I can manage alone; I think you are just the kind of a man I want; and then, you know, being partners we could easily compromise this matter which I have mentioned. You would have no objection to such an arrangement, I suppose?"—[Explet.]

Horace Greeley Misquoted.
"When I was a young man," said Lawyer Park of Aurora, Ill., "I was a political speaker. My father was living in Waukegan during the Presidential campaign in which General Grant was the nominee of the Republican party and Horace Greeley the nominee of the Democrats. I was on a campaign tour in Wisconsin. I had an audience on the occasion to which I now call your attention that was with me in my sentiments. When I had reached the warming-up part of my speech I said that every continent man who had lived, or who was living, had uttered some words that would live forever. In proof I quoted from Caesar's 'Veni, vidi, vici' down to Grant's 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.' Having arrayed these sayings of great men, I stood on tiptoe and asked with oratorical anguish:

"What did Greeley ever say?"
"There was a hush on the heels of this inquiry that I can still feel to this day. As I was about to proceed, a little man with a head of fire in his ears in a back seat in the building and answered in a shrill voice:
"Go West, you blank fool!"
"The audience howled and yelled and fairly rolled from their seats. I didn't finish my speech. The red-haired man who had unwittingly punctured my oratory had broken up the meeting."
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

A Ship Built of Aluminum.
"Do you know what this cheapening of aluminum means?" remarked a down-town merchant yesterday. "Why, it will revolutionize all the arts and manufactures of the world. It is a thing that cannot affect though," observed the speaker. "What is that?" queried the first speaker. "Why, shipbuilding," said the second. "There you are entirely wrong my friend. Shipbuilding would be affected more than any other industry. Just imagine, for instance, that weight for weight aluminum has one third more tenacity than steel. Now a ship built of aluminum plates quarter of an inch in thickness would be as strong as one built of steel plates three eighths of an inch thick. Then look at the gain in buoyancy. Suppose them both to be vessels of say 3,000 tons. Well, the one would actually carry nearly one-third more cargo than the other at the same displacement. In gunnery, also, tremendous changes would take place. Speaking of gunnery, they say that the new gun metal alloy which the British Government is subjecting to such exhaustive experiments at Woolwich is nothing but aluminum and nickel. Yes, sir, this cheapening of aluminum means great possibilities."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No Man's Land.
The women have pretty much taken possession of East Texas, Mich. One is postmaster, another runs the telephone and has female messengers, another runs the best hotel, lady printers get out the weekly newspaper, a lone woman manages a big tea-house, and two others have general stores, the school teachers are women, and so are the store clerks.

An old fisherman tells the New York Sun that the coming winter will be an old-fashioned one. It will begin early, take a firm grasp on things, and hang on a long time. He knows it because the rivers are full of crabs. He has never known this sign to fail, and he has been an observer for many years.
One way of getting along in this world is to walk.
Baldwin was so highly excited to permit them to offer with coffee, but when they saw the baby's cry in a moment he was in bed.

New Magazines.

Arthur Sherbourne Hardy, author of "The Army of Japan," is the author of the opening article in the November number of "The Army of Japan." It is from personal observation that he describes the military system, practically European, that is the result of the revision of 1898. A brief but comprehensive review of affairs from mythological times, occupies the introduction. All readers interested in the marvelous changes which have been transpiring in Japan during the last decade, who are highly entertained by these articles, of which we are promised more, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen illustrates many a truth in his typical story, "A Nova Atlantis," and makes many a wise observation worthy of thought. P. T. Barnum, in "College Education in Relation to Business," also some very good common-sense ideas in regard to scholarship and business vocations, quoting, in the beginning, Horace Greeley's pet remark: "Of all horned cattle in a newspaper office the college graduate is the worst," explaining and semi-justifying a little on the same, and lastly acknowledging his own particular hobby and "erand." Among other articles which go to make up a particularly fine number, are: "The American Amateur Stage," Charles C. Wadsworth, "The History and Fashions," Mary Caldwell Montgomery, "The Executive Department of the Government, Part II," George Grantham Bain; Art and the Monastery in Cuba, Charles Chaillé Long; Queens of the Shop, the Workroom and the Tenement, Catherine Pearson Woods.

The current number of Harper's Magazine opens with "Our Italy," under which title Charles Dudley Warner gives some glowing descriptions of Southern California. It is nearly as rare as daylight to find a writer who has not been to the beauties of our own land at the expense of the vaunted glories of Europe. "Here is our Mediterranean without marshes and without malaria," etc. The pictures which he paints of the marvelous climate, the tropical luxuriance of vegetation, the charming and varied land and water scenes are truly bewitching and worthy the style of the writer. But our country is a wonderful country, and our own land is a wonderful land. The pictures which he paints of the marvelous climate, the tropical luxuriance of vegetation, the charming and varied land and water scenes are truly bewitching and worthy the style of the writer. But our country is a wonderful country, and our own land is a wonderful land.

The varieties of climate he meets on his way, the scenic grandeur of the mountains, the future great city of the North Pacific Coast—Vancouver—the trip across the Pacific, the first view of Puget Sound, and the entry among a strange people into a vast city of a strange land. The variety of the writer, P. A. Mosley contributes an interesting paper on the great Protestant play, "Der Meistertrunk" of Rottgen in Middle Franconia. The play is set down as well as the play, is fully pictured to the reader, a stranger probably, however traveled, to both as they are removed from the beaten track of the tourist. Two other descriptive articles both of interest to the reader. P. A. Mosley contributes an interesting paper on the great Protestant play, "Der Meistertrunk" of Rottgen in Middle Franconia. The play is set down as well as the play, is fully pictured to the reader, a stranger probably, however traveled, to both as they are removed from the beaten track of the tourist. Two other descriptive articles both of interest to the reader.

Politics have made many a man, to be sure, but for every man they've made they have unmade a man. Scores of illustrations of this back-acting effect of participation—in the government of the nation, can be cited right here in New York. Not the least noticeable instance of this is found in the life of poor old Edwin E. Meade, who was ruined by his elevation to Congress.

The old gentleman, whose troubles were ended by death a few months ago, had a big law practice when an advertising constituency saw fit to send him to the House of Representatives, a decade or so ago. He had a big suite of offices in the Equitable Building, making up a large part of the first floor. Then the fatal blight of a Congressional election fell upon him.

When he returned from Washington, a private citizen, he started in to rebuild his extensive practice. But his clients had forgotten him, gotten into the way of putting their law business into other hands, died or moved away, and hundreds of new lawyers had entered the list in his absence. It was a terrible work, and somehow, the old gentleman couldn't make a go of it. He gave up his expensive suite of offices, and took a cheaper suite. Still it was no go, and again he moved. Then he simply rented the room in the Arcade building at No. 71 Broadway and finally he made his headquarters in a corner of a telegraph office.

His money was now all gone, and he was reduced to circumstances that many and many a time he was forced to borrow money of the gatekeeper of the Rector-street elevated road station to pay his way up town. He was naturally a reticent, self-contained man, and in his extreme adversity it was but natural that he first grew gloomy, and then morose. "I never rains but it pours," his devoted wife died while he was an inmate of penitentiary.

There was but one outcome—and that was insanity. The once prosperous lawyer, with the empty title of ex-Congressman, went mad, was removed to the Ward's Island Asylum, and died last spring. He was not a drinking man; he was not a lazy man; he had been ruined by political preferment. Meade's case is not an exceptional one either. Many and many a good lawyer in New York now has his uppers, and through no fault of his own.

Moody on Amens, &c.
How Mr. Moody terminated the tedious prayer of a pious but uninteresting brother, at a revival meeting in Buffalo, was described recently in the papers. From the same city comes this story about the evangelist's decisive ways. While he was thundering strong truths into the hearts of his hearers on Sunday night, an aged hearse, who sat next him on the platform, kept uttering audible and fervent "Amens" and "Gods." "A man with principle is a man to be admired above many others," roared out Mr. Moody. "That's true," murmured out the deacon in tones of rapture. The evangelist turned around instantly, and shouted in his mellow voice: "True, of course it's true. What do you suppose I'm telling them to-night, hey?" The poor little deacon subsided.

each person should be acquainted. It is an admirable compilation of the principles explained in the volumes of Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel, etc., which the most unscientific scholar may understand and enjoy. Lee & Shepard, price \$1.25.

A most excellent library is being published in monthly parts, by Lee and Shepard, called the Good Company Series. Each number is to be complete in itself, and will consist of choice works by some of the best American and foreign authors, upon various subjects, including Fiction, Biography, History, Essays, etc. There have already appeared three numbers, the last one just issued is by Oliver Optic (William T. Adams), entitled "Three Millions, or the Way of the World." The initial number, is a really remarkable book, by Phineas, "The Blind Man and the Devil," which while being an admirable satire, and containing its lessons for the thoughtful reader interested in the leading questions of the day, still develops an ingenious plot, weird and remarkable enough for the most fastidious novel reader, and this is skillfully worked out, the story as a story being strongly maintained, and in spite of the object of its being, is most intensely interesting from beginning to end. Lee & Shepard. Price by the year, \$3.00 for 12 numbers; 50 cts. per number.

The Anglo-American, which attracted so much deserved attention, while published in the "Century," now appears in book form, from the house of the Cassell Co. It is a most clever "take all" of the craze which so severely attacked the "New York" within the past few years, and shows up to perfection the method and progress of this strange disease, and its immediate effects upon its victims and acquaintances, near and remote. As a picture of New York social life, it is a book without a rival. \$1.00. Cassell Publishing Co.

Samuel Adams Drake has the enviable reputation of making interesting whatever subject he selects to write upon. The "Taking of Louisiana" is a topic to fire the ambition of most any American boy, and the author has done justice to his subject by the graphic relation of the story, and the narration of the events leading up to the decisive event in our history. Several pictures and maps accompany the story helping to its full understanding. Every one reading this volume, will desire to be possessed of the following numbers of the series, some of which are: "The Landing of the Pilgrims; Gold in California; The Battle of Gettysburg; with many to follow. Price \$3.50, Lee & Shepard.

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WM. S. STOUT, Treasurer.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, '90.

The Tammany tiger is still there. It seems to be, like its members, a hard beast to kill.

The latest returns indicate the election of 211 Democratic Congressmen and 100 Republicans.

Tuesday was the quietest election day ever seen in this vicinity. There was absolutely no excitement.

Now that the elections are over the sound of the political orators will be heard no more in the land for the present.

People who "told you so" are decidedly numerous just now. It is a good thing they have a chance to crawl out once in a while.

The greatest Republican statesman in the land to-day is James G. Blaine. Blaine and McKinley will make a good ticket in 1892.

We understand that a few would-be leaders of the Democratic persuasion are about to start an independent party. The more the merrier.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has decided a lady may keep all the presents given her by her fiancé before she changed her mind.

Gov. Hill of New York and Gov. Russell of Massachusetts are the Democratic favorites just now. Cleveland is likely to be distanced in the race.

Goodwin of Pawtucket fought a good fight but he did not quite get there though. Perhaps he will next time. He only lacked twenty votes of an election.

It is reported in the American colony at Paris that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has declared war on Ward McAllister for the way he criticised a dinner given by the lady.

During the dull winter months people have ample time to talk about new streets, new city hall, etc., and make plans for spending the people's money. Most of those plans fortunately do not materialize.

A second trial cannot be had in the second district before sometime in February. Verily this is keeping the candidates on the anxious seats a long time. Messrs. Arnold and Page deserve the sympathy of the people.

Tin-plate manufacture is getting ready to boom. Already seven large plants are contemplated. This is a good outlook for home supply and competition long before the limit of time given to manufacturers by the McKinley Act, June 30, 1897.

From the way the returns foot up it is pretty evident that the New England Republicans have migrated to the Northwest, and the Pacific slope, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, and the two Dakotas have Republican majorities big enough to make up for all the New England losses.

One express company has followed the lead of the Postoffice Department and instructed its agents not to assist lottery business in any way. This will very likely lead other companies to adopt the same course. Possibly the company in question thinks that by voluntarily dropping the business it may save raising a question about its rights and duties under the law.

The indications at this writing are that the legislatures of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, and South Dakota are Democratic on joint ballot. This will insure the election of five Democratic United States Senators and reduce the Republican majority in the next Senate to 4. If New Hampshire should elect a Democratic Senator then the Republicans would have only two majority in the upper branch.

In the midst of all the Republican disaster throughout the country there are two States that present a peculiarly bright spot on the calendar. Ohio and California have both gone Republican by large majorities. Last year they went Democratic and elected Democratic governors. It is true that the Democratic party has gained some Congressmen from Ohio, but that is owing to the gerrymandering by the Democratic legislature.

The result of the elections throughout the country is anything but satisfactory to the Republicans. Still they may be the gainers for in the end, it has sent to the rear many undesirable men, notably in this State, and the party will be in better condition to begin a new fight with this element left out. The Democratic party will have the control of the 52d Congress by a large majority and on them will rest the responsibility of shaping legislation. The new tariff bill will have been tried and the people before two years rolls round will know the verdict to pronounce upon it. The verdict now is practically one of ignorance, for not one in a hundred on either side knows anything about the tariff bill nor the effect it will have on the business of the country.

Newport has finally purchased of Edward Steele & Co. the property on Broadway which it has occupied on lease for the past seven years as a City Asylum. The deeds changed hands yesterday, and the price paid was \$15,000, the amount specified in the lease at which the City could buy it within a given period. The property includes buildings and 71,131 square feet of land.

Rev. Dr. Randolph went to Boston Thursday to consult upon the International Sunday School Lessons for the coming year.

The Elections.

A great tidal wave of Democracy has swept over the country and that party is once more in the saddle, as far as the lower branch of Congress is concerned.

The Democrats have swept everything from New Hampshire to California. The majority of that party in the next Congress will be not less than 140, and possibly it may reach 160. In New Hampshire the Democrats have elected both Congressmen. There is no choice for Governor and the legislature is probably Republican on joint ballot, by a small majority.

In Massachusetts the Democrats elected the Governor, State Auditor, and seven Congressmen out of twelve. This is a great turn over. The noted mugwump, John F. Andrews, Sherman Harter, Geo. Fred Williams are all elected.

In New York City Tammany carried the day by a large majority, and the Democrats made large gains in Congressmen in the State and carried the legislature which will elect a Democratic Senator to succeed Evans.

Pennsylvania has gone Democratic by some 10,000 and that party has made a gain in Congressmen.

Ohio went Republican but owing to the gerrymandering of the districts the Democrats made a gain in Congress, defeating McKinley, Ex-Gov. Foster, and other Republican leaders.

Illinois is Republican by a small majority, but the legislature is Democratic which will elect a Democratic successor to Senator Farwell.

Kansas has been captured by the Farmers Alliance and Senator Ingalls' reelection is extremely doubtful.

The Democrats and opponents of the public schools have swept everything in Wisconsin. They have elected all of the Congressmen and gained control of the legislature.

Montana has probably elected a Democratic Congressman, but Washington comes up solidly in the Republican column by an overwhelming majority.

Prohibition is defeated in Nebraska by a large majority. The South is almost solid Democratic. In South Carolina the Tillmanites carried everything. In Connecticut the Democrats elect all the Congressmen but one, and he is to contest the election of his Republican competitor. As a whole Tuesday was a bad day for the Republicans.

It cannot be denied but that the McKinley bill was the prime cause of this great defeat. The people know little or nothing about the bill nor its future workings. They only know that the prices of certain commodities have been raised, and that has been the argument used by the Democratic stump orators throughout the country. The party now in power in the lower house will have now to make good their statements to people and prove to them that they are more competent to rule than their opponents. Otherwise their triumph will be short lived.

Election in Rhode Island.

For the first time in many years the Democratic party have elected a Democratic Congressman in Rhode Island.

In the first district Oscar Lapham has a majority of over 1,000 votes, and in the second district there is no election.

The following is the vote in the 1st district this year and also that of 1888, when the same candidates were on the Republican and Democratic tickets.

FIRST DISTRICT.

1890. 1888.

Spooner, Rep. 1,000 1,000

Harrington, Dem. 1,000 1,000

East Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Warwick, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Woonsocket, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Warwick, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Woonsocket, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Warwick, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Woonsocket, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Warwick, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Woonsocket, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Warwick, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Woonsocket, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Warwick, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Woonsocket, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Providence, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Warwick, Dem. 1,000 1,000

Woonsocket, Dem. 1,000 1,000

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Secretary Tracy on the New Armor Plates
The Secretary today showed plenty of Nickel—The Census Fight in New York
No Evidence that it was Improperly Taken—The Official Census Bulletin—Changes of Population in 10 Years—Other Interesting Bulletins—The President (from Home to Vote).

(From our regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1890.
Secretary Tracy is anxious as anybody could possibly be that the United States should have the best armed vessels afloat, but being a careful planner, he has not lost his head on account of the recent tests of armor made at Annapolis, as some other people seem to have done therefore. He proposes moving slowly and cautiously about spending the special appropriation of one million of dollars made by Congress for the purchase of nickel.

The only specimen of armor that stood the test was the nickel-steel, made by a firm in France, and the Secretary has no idea of making this Government dependent upon that firm for its supply of armor plate, so he has decided to have the only two firms in this country that have the plant necessary to undertake the work—The Bethlehem Iron Works Company, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Carnegie, Phillips & Co., of Pittsburgh—make several plates similar to those made by the French firm. These plates when completed are to be subjected to the severest tests, and should they prove good as the French plates the Secretary will at once enter into a contract for the manufacturing of a sufficient quantity of them to armor all of the vessels now being built for the navy.

Mr. Tracy has no fear of any corner in the nickel market, as he has received offers enough of nickel ore from various sections of this country to make it certain that the owners of the Canadian nickel mines cannot dictate the price which the Government shall pay for this metal, and he thinks that the increased demand for nickel in this country and abroad will result in building up a new and great American industry.

Secretary Noble has received another letter from Mayor Grant, also one from Governor Hill, asking that the population of New York City be recounted. He has not answered either of them, but it is quite certain that the original decision of the Census Bureau will not be changed. There has no good reason been given for giving Tammany Hall an additional number of 40,000 in the Fifty-third Congress and the State of New York an additional vote in the electoral college that will elect the next President and Vice President, and what is more, none can be given. The census was taken in New York City, in June just as it was everywhere else and it was just as free of errors as it would be if taken in November or December.

Everybody is talking about the official bulletin issued by the Census Bureau giving the population of the United States as shown by the recent census. The total number, exclusive of white persons in Indian Territory and Indians on reservations and in Alaska, is 62,450,510 and the increase over the census of 1880 is 12,144,757. The percentage of increase for the last ten years was 24.57 against percentage of 30.03 for the ten years between 1870 and 1880. The Census Bureau's bulletin in explanation of the apparent smaller percentage of increase for the last than for the preceding ten years says: "It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1880 was grossly deficient in the Southern States, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these States, but to affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large. These omissions were not the fault, nor were they within the control of the census officers."

As in the last census, New York is the most populous State and Pennsylvania next. Ohio and Illinois have changed places. Texas jumps from 11 to 17, while Kentucky goes down from 8 to 7. Minnesota goes from 23 to 20; Nebraska from 30 to 28; Maryland drops from 33 to 27; Colorado goes up from 35 to 31; Vermont drops from 32 to 26, the new State of Washington strides forward from 43 to 34; Delaware steps backward from 43 to 32; Nevada from 43 to 40 and Arizona from 45 to 48.

The figures as a total are somewhat disappointing because the most of us had been figuring on a population of 65,000,000 but still we are one of the big nations of the world.

Another most interesting bulletin has been issued by the Census Bureau showing the production of steel in the United States during the last ten years. During the year ending June 30, 1890, we produced 4,168,203 tons of steel against 1,145,711 tons produced in the year ending May 31, 1880, an increase of 3,221,215 tons or 280 percent. Pennsylvania still holds her own in steel production, in 1880 she turned out 57 per cent and in 1890 62 per cent of the entire product. Illinois and Ohio are still second and third respectively, just as they were ten years ago.

Things are very quiet in Washington today. Everybody including the President who has a vote has gone home to cast it, and those left are hoping for glorious news tomorrow night. The Republican headquarters are deserted today, but will be overflowing tomorrow night when the returns begin to come in. Win or lose, it has been a most able conducted campaign, as far as the Republican committee is concerned, and if over the party deserved to win it does now.

The Duke of Marlborough and his American Duchess were blessed in a New York theatre Wednesday night for loud talking during the performance. This was a rough way of teaching them good manners, but such lessons are apt to be remembered. Duchess and Duke will know how to behave next time they go to a theatre.

There was a large attendance of Middle-town and Portsmouth farmers at the auction sale of live stock in Little Compton Thursday.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
NOVEMBER STANDARD TIME.
1890.

Sun 1 (Sun) Moon 1 (High water) rises 1 sets 1 (Low water) sets 1

2 (Sun) Moon 2 (High water) rises 2 sets 2 (Low water) sets 2

3 (Sun) Moon 3 (High water) rises 3 sets 3 (Low water) sets 3

4 (Sun) Moon 4 (High water) rises 4 sets 4 (Low water) sets 4

5 (Sun) Moon 5 (High water) rises 5 sets 5 (Low water) sets 5

6 (Sun) Moon 6 (High water) rises 6 sets 6 (Low water) sets 6

7 (Sun) Moon 7 (High water) rises 7 sets 7 (Low water) sets 7

8 (Sun) Moon 8 (High water) rises 8 sets 8 (Low water) sets 8

9 (Sun) Moon 9 (High water) rises 9 sets 9 (Low water) sets 9

10 (Sun) Moon 10 (High water) rises 10 sets 10 (Low water) sets 10

11 (Sun) Moon 11 (High water) rises 11 sets 11 (Low water) sets 11

12 (Sun) Moon 12 (High water) rises 12 sets 12 (Low water) sets 12

13 (Sun) Moon 13 (High water) rises 13 sets 13 (Low water) sets 13

14 (Sun) Moon 14 (High water) rises 14 sets 14 (Low water) sets 14

15 (Sun) Moon 15 (High water) rises 15 sets 15 (Low water) sets 15

16 (Sun) Moon 16 (High water) rises 16 sets 16 (Low water) sets 16

17 (Sun) Moon 17 (High water) rises 17 sets 17 (Low water) sets 17

18 (Sun) Moon 18 (High water) rises 18 sets 18 (Low water) sets 18

19 (Sun) Moon 19 (High water) rises 19 sets 19 (Low water) sets 19

20 (Sun) Moon 20 (High water) rises 20 sets 20 (Low water) sets 20

21 (Sun) Moon 21 (High water) rises 21 sets 21 (Low water) sets 21

22 (Sun) Moon 22 (High water) rises 22 sets 22 (Low water) sets 22

23 (Sun) Moon 23 (High water) rises 23 sets 23 (Low water) sets 23

24 (Sun) Moon 24 (High water) rises 24 sets 24 (Low water) sets 24

25 (Sun) Moon 25 (High water) rises 25 sets 25 (Low water) sets 25

26 (Sun) Moon 26 (High water) rises 26 sets 26 (Low water) sets 26

27 (Sun) Moon 27 (High water) rises 27 sets 27 (Low water) sets 27

28 (Sun) Moon 28 (High water) rises 28 sets 28 (Low water) sets 28

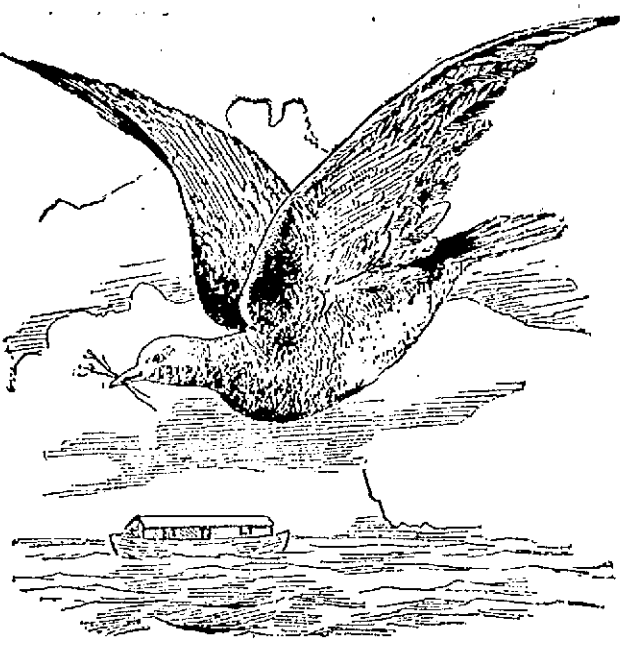
29 (Sun) Moon 29 (High water) rises 29 sets 29 (Low water) sets 29

30 (Sun) Moon 30 (High water) rises 30 sets 30 (Low water) sets 30

1 (Sun) Moon 1 (High water) rises 1 sets 1 (Low water) sets 1

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3 (Sun) Moon 3 (High water) rises 3 sets 3 (Low water) sets 3



A MESSENGER OF HOPE.

The dove bringing the olive branch to Ark could not have been a more welcome messenger than is Dr. Greene's Nervura to suffering humanity. Use it, nervous sufferer, for it nerves the weary arm, strengthens the tired limbs, cures the aching head, removes nervousness and nervous weakness, banishes all tired feelings, soothes, calms and quiets the excitable and irritable nerves, produces natural and refreshing sleep, raises the gloom depression and despondency from the mind, enriches and invigorates the blood, cures neuralgia, rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, nervous debility, loss of memory, paralysis, numbness, trembling, hot flushes, female weaknesses, insanity, epileptic fits, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, kidney disease, &c.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA,
The Great Nerve and Brain Tonic.

Guaranteed Purely Vegetable and Harmless.

Do not allow druggists to persuade you to buy their own preparation or others upon which they make more profit. Be sure and get Dr. Greene's Nervura if you wish to be certain of being cured.

It is the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Century. Price \$1. For sale by all druggists.

One More Society.
Mercury Lodge, Mutual One Year Benefit Order, was instituted Wednesday evening in the Mercury Hall and the following officers were elected, Mr. James H. Comstock acting as supreme deputy.

President—George H. Phipps.
Vice President—Albert W. Lathrop.
Secretary—James H. Comstock.
Treasurer—William W. Mayfield.
Marshal—W. H. Greene.
Guard—William Lathrop.
Chaplain—Rev. G. W. Hunt.
Trustees—John P. Sanborn, Edward Griffith, George H. Phipps.

The new lodge starts out with a membership of thirty, and will hold a public meeting on Tuesday evening, November 18.

Literary Society.
The first meeting of the Literary Society connected with the United Congregational church was held Tuesday evening. There was a goodly sized gathering present. The following officers for the ensuing year were unanimously elected:

President—Rev. F. E. Emerson.
Vice Presidents—Gardner S. Ferry and Dr. Frederick Bradley.
Secretary—Miss M. E. Wood.
Treasurer—R. H. S. Sherman.
Music Committee—Dr. J. P. Gillett, Dr. F. Bradley, H. B. West, Miss M. E. Blanchard and Miss A. Latham.
Entertainment Committee—Mrs. J. P. Sanborn, Mrs. T. Burroughs, Mrs. F. A. Peckham and Mrs. F. G. Harris.

Prof. J. Warren Andrews, formerly of this city, will give his fifty-second organ recital at the Pilgrim church, Cambridgeport, Mass., where he is now located as organist, next Tuesday evening, and it is expected to exceed in excellence, if possible, any of its predecessors. He will be assisted by his wife as organist, Miss Annie M. Shirreff as soprano, and Mr. Clarence Lovelace as violinist. It will be the last entertainment of the series.

Lovers of the beautiful should bear in mind the fact that the chrysanthemum exhibition at Masonic Hall opens next Tuesday. The Horticultural Society, which gives this entertainment, is composed largely of local florists and gardeners on private estates, and they are sure to make up as good a floral show as could possibly be produced in this state.

The cat race between the Humming Bird and the Four Brothers was sailed Thursday under conditions which make it a fair test, so far as wind and sea are concerned. The Humming Bird covered the course in 4 hrs., 22 min., 30 sec., and the Four Brothers in 4 hrs., 30 min., 17 sec.

Steam tug John McDermott, of the Hartford Dredging Company, struck a rock off Hog Island Sunday while on her way from Providence to this port, and broke her shaft near the stern post, losing her screw. She was towed in here by the Aqueduct and repaired at Eddy's yard.

An alarm from box 51 yesterday called the firemen to the residence of Mr. Augustus Nolan on Dixon street where a slight fire had been discovered in a small closet in the roof. The damage, which was slight, was covered by insurance.

There was a large attendance of Middle-town and Portsmouth farmers at the auction sale of live stock in Little Compton Thursday.

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7 (Sun) Moon 7 (High water) rises 7 sets 7 (Low water) sets 7

8 (Sun) Moon 8 (High water) rises 8 sets 8 (Low water) sets 8

9 (Sun) Moon 9 (High water) rises 9 sets 9 (Low water) sets 9

10 (Sun) Moon 10 (High water) rises 10 sets 10 (Low water) sets 10

11 (Sun) Moon 11 (High water) rises 11 sets 11 (Low water) sets 11

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14 (Sun) Moon 14 (High water) rises 14 sets 14 (Low water) sets 14

15 (Sun) Moon 15 (High water) rises 15 sets 15 (Low water) sets 15

16 (Sun) Moon 16 (High water) rises 16 sets 16 (Low water) sets 16

17 (Sun) Moon 17 (High water) rises 17 sets 17 (Low water) sets 17

18 (Sun) Moon 18 (High water) rises 18 sets 18 (Low water) sets 18

19 (Sun) Moon 19 (High water) rises 19 sets 19 (Low water) sets 19

20 (Sun) Moon 20 (High water) rises 20 sets 20 (Low water) sets 20

21 (Sun) Moon 21 (High water) rises 21 sets 21 (Low water) sets 21



SCHREIER'S
Queen Anne Millinery
ESTABLISHMENT,
143 THAMES STREET.
Ladies will do well by calling and examining our great stock.
Elegant Designs in
Trimmed Toques, Turbans
and all the
LATEST SHAPES.
Every Shape in Hats
in Felt and Beaver.
OSTRICH PLUMES
—IN—
PRINCE OF WALES TIPS,
BIRDS and POMPONS,
Gold, Silver and Jet Gimps,
Mourning Goods a Specialty.
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.

A Special Fine Line of
Child's and Infant's Caps & Hats
—IN—
Silk, Plush and Beaver.

PLEASE
RETURN MY
GRAIN BAGS.

A. A. BARKER,
162 & 164
BROADWAY.

Look at Them. It Will Cost
You Nothing.

OUR NEW GOODS MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Bright, New and Desirable Selections for Fall.

STYLISH CLOTHING FOR MEN & BOYS,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Pronounced by Critical and Economical Buyers to be

Satisfactory in Quality.
Satisfactory in Style.
Satisfactory in Price.

WE MUST, SHALL, CAN AND WILL MEET ALL WANTS.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.,
Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters,
208-Thames Street-208

EDWARD P. MARSH,

Royal Baking Powder Leads All

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in leavening strength. Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

Farm and Family

Care of Milch Cows.

Now that the cattle are at the house, keep them well fed so that they will not shrink in flesh or milk, advises the Cultivator. In years past, when farms were so built that milks and cows could flow in through the stable on all sides, and for lack of windows it was necessary to keep the doors open whenever there was work to be done inside, it was perhaps desirable to give the milk a change to get warm by exercise in the yard during the day; but in our modern barns they should be kept warm and comfortable by day or night, and should not lack for pure air or plenty of sunlight. Those who have not such barns should either build new, remodel the old ones, or abandon the business, as at present prices for milk, butter or beef they cannot afford to keep dairy stock, unless it can be so managed as to be either growing or producing milk during at least ten months of the year.

Cattle that are in cold barns by night, and are allowed to get chilled by day in the yards, or by drinking too cold water, cannot give much milk, even upon the best of food. But it will not pay to give them the best of hay or good grain if they are neither growing nor producing. Therefore they are usually allowed just enough to exist upon, and they come out "springing" and it takes a month or two of good pasturing to get them in decent condition again, and in the six months at pasture they will not produce any more than enough to pay the cost of keeping them through the winter. The result of such a method of caring for them is that the more cows or young stock the farmer has the poorer the cows. On the other hand, if the farmer keeps his present prices of milk and butter, the cows must be kept in milk, and giving a good quantity at that, at least ten months in the year, and this can only be done by having good stables, giving good food and taking good care.

Farm Hints.

A patch which is a hindrance in plowing, is a hindrance in plowing. If there is no shade in the pasture, put some there. It is not a good pasture without it. The better and too-house should not be built against the stable. Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water. Overworking but makes it whiter as well as softer. If you want your milk to be in the autumn, we advise you to eat, as the more you eat the more you will produce. Tan some lamb skins to put in the bottom of the carriage for winter feet. It takes the best kind of brains to make a good farmer. If you have a dull boy educate him for a profession. It is a good time to die a well when the waters are low for if found then the supply will be likely to be permanent. The man who grows the best corn is the one who is more likely to succeed in it than the one who goes in to it. Many a fence is maintained to protect crops from stock, the combined value of which would not equal the cost of the fence. Teach the cows some useful work on every week this winter—something that will have a bearing upon their life. Remember that a cow is a boy horse. If all the grain sacks are put into one and then suspended by a wire from a just overhead, the mice will not grow them. The surest way to renew an old pasture is to scatter manure over it in the autumn and sow the seed right afterward. Red top and blue grass are the surest to grow and to be permanent. Leather is blackened with the following: Dissolve a fine extract of logwood in half a gallon of boiling water, in a corked bottle this mixture will keep safely. (Farm Journal.)

The Poultry Yard.

Do not forget that Thanksgiving and Christmas are near at hand, and the poultry must be well grown and fat. Have those that are intended for market a good warm mash of corn meal, beef scraps and milk, if you have it, every morning as soon as the fowl come from the roost. If the warm mash cannot be made ready so early, then give a feed of whole corn, which will be all the better for being soaked or warmed up. Then give the mash at noon. At night, just before the fowling time, give all the dry corn they will eat. Scatter the young chickens from the house, that they may not worry them, and if they are given to fighting put an old cock with them to preserve the peace among them. The pullets which are to be kept over winter for winter laying should be fed differently. The cock, barley or wheat instead of whole corn, and when you instead of corn meal, with a little mixture of beef scraps, also, provide plenty of clean gravel and clean shells for them. Give them a plenty of clean water two or three times a day. Provide warm shelter for them, and next month when eggs are at the highest it will not take many eggs to pay for six months keeping. Submit the very best for breeding purposes, and separate them from the others early, that they may be kept from any admixture of poorer blood. Do not be tempted to breed from poor stock. (Am. Cultivator.)

Manure in Open Fields.

Lambic agriculturalists value the manure which is made and kept under cover at double that made in open yards. It may surprise some to learn that an experiment made by the late Dr. Veecher has found that farmyard manure, after several months exposure in an open yard, had lost nearly all the nitrogen and had only one-third of its original phosphoric acid. In some manures, two-thirds of the nitrogen was washed away in one time of rain, and only one-third of the phosphoric acid was left in the manure. It is a good thing to be reminded that the manure should be continually pumped back over it, or the manure will be very apt to become what is called "fertilizer."

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Take good care of the corn fodder. Exercise your breeding animals; they will do better for it.

Cows and cattle at pasture need more salt than on dry hay.

A variety of fowls or soils call for a variety of farm practice.

The wild grasses generally do not thrive under cultivation.

No better or cheaper insect destroyer can be found than the toad.

Good books and periodicals pay large dividends. Invest in them.

There will be no loss of ammonia if the manure heap is kept moist.

It pays abundantly to drain wet soils; it makes them enter and better.

Don't allow Jack Frost to put a blighting mortgage on any of your crops.

The man who always has stately fresh eggs to sell need never enter for a market.

Corn is good food; but something more abundant feed with it makes it better.

Be careful not to bruise apples and other fruit. The bruised spots are where decay begins.

Old pastures should be tilled and more nutritious feed than new ones, and in greater variety.

Clear out all the old rubbish where insects can live and breed next year to destroy your fruit.

Don't wait until the beans are half shelled out on the ground before you get them, and then complain that there is not "half a crop."

The alert fruit grower will endeavor to make everything he grows bring in some return, and will avoid waste of every sort. Are you on the alert?

If you get the turkeys in too thick it may pay to go over the patch and thin them out; it will not be much work, and those that are left will not be lost, as you can feed them.

Recipes for the Table.

QUINCE MARMALEADE.—Take and quarter five quinces. Put them in a kettle, cook until soft, add half a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit and boil until thick.

FLAXEN CAKES.—Two eggs beaten light, one pint of milk, salt to taste, two teaspoonsful of yeast powder and flour enough for a batter. Serve hot in round cakes with maple syrup.

RICE WATERS.—Beat three eggs separately. Add to the yolks a teaspoonful of boiled rice, a lump of butter, sifted in one and a half pints of water, add a pint of sweet milk, a little salt, and a little white of eggs. Bake in wafer tins.

MOLASSES DROPS.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of warm water, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, and two tea-spoonsful of ginger. Drop from a spoon into well-buttered tins, and bake in a quick oven.

DESSERTS FOR TEA.—Take stale bread crumbs, moisten with hot water, season with pepper, salt and butter and a chopped onion, if liked, or a few raw oysters. Some like sage and summer savory for seasoning and add one-half mashed potato to the crumbs.

BOILED OATS.—Put two tea-spoonsful of rolled oats into a double boiler. Add one tea-spoonful of salt and four tea-spoonsful of boiling water; boil fifteen minutes. But if eaten either slightly warm or cold with cream or sugar or with plain sweet milk. A bright, new tin of boiled water, is a good substitute for a double boiler.

ICE CREAM.—Two quarts rich milk, four eggs, three-fourths pound of sugar, two quarts of cream, and a pinch of salt. Put the milk in a pan and place in a kettle of hot water (if not a double boiler if you have one). When hot, stir in the cream, dissolved in a little cold milk, beat the eggs, add the sugar, stir into the scalding milk, let cook a very few minutes, stirring constantly, then set away to cool. The last thing before freezing, flavor to taste with vanilla or lemon.

CREAM CORN SOUP.—One ear corn, three cups boiling water, two eggs, milk, one tablespoonful butter, two tea-spoonsful of flour, one egg, pepper and salt to taste. Boil the corn from the cob, and chop the butter, cook it in the boiling water for ten minutes, stir in the milk, and cream, and serve in a hot bowl. Thicken it with flour and butter, season, and pour a little at a time upon the hot soup. Stir this in with the hot soup, and serve at once.

TAMARIND CURE.—Soak three baking tea-spoonsful of tamarind one night in just milk enough to cover it. In the morning add to it one quart of new milk and boil about ten minutes being careful not to burn. Beat the whites of three eggs and mix with any of the boiling water, and add to the boiling milk, let it boil for ten minutes, then strain from the first, and add to it one tea-spoonful of vanilla, pour in a pint of milk, spread over it the butter, and set away to cool. Serve as cold as possible.

TRICHOCEPHALUS.—Take the contents of a small tin of trichoccephalus, and add to one pound of beef or pork, and one pound of salt, and one pound of pepper, and one pound of onion, and one pound of garlic, and one pound of shallots, and one pound of leeks, and one pound of celery, and one pound of parsley, and one pound of dill, and one pound of fennel, and one pound of coriander, and one pound of caraway, and one pound of anise, and one pound of cummin, and one pound of mustard, and one pound of horseradish, and one pound of radish, and one pound of turnip, and one pound of rutabaga, and one pound of parsnip, and one pound of carrot, and one pound of onion, and one pound of garlic, and one pound of shallots, and one pound of leeks, and one pound of celery, and one pound of parsley, and one pound of dill, and one pound of fennel, and one pound of coriander, and one pound of caraway, and one pound of cummin, and one pound of mustard, and one pound of horseradish, and one pound of radish, 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